

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, June 28.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .00. Temperature, Max. 82; Min. 74. Weather, fair.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.75c.; Per Ton, \$75.00. 88 Analysis Beets, 9s. 8½d.; Per Ton, \$80.60.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1907.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

JAPANESE MEET AND ROAST THE SUGAR PLANTERS

Accuse Them of an Attempt to Stop the Kumeric Emigrants From Leaving.

The Planters' Association came in for a roasting at the hands of the Japanese orators at a meeting held yesterday in the Chinese theater on Hotel street by the thousand odd laborers waiting to get away on the S. S. Kumeric. The delay in the arrival of the steamer from Funchal and the expectation that her crew would have to remain in quarantine for two weeks as a result of the outbreak of smallpox on board were both traced to the machinations of the planters, against whom the aid of the Japanese Consul General was invoked, falling which the orators threatened to call upon the home government.

Negoro, an associate editor of the Hawaii Shinpo and a noted Japanese orator, harangued the crowd for nearly an hour, urging them to stick to their determination to leave Hawaii, even if they had to swim the Pacific Ocean to do it. Going further, he advised all the Japanese in the islands to pack up and go to the mainland, somewhere where they would be appreciated. In his opening remarks he accused the Planters' Association of having caused a false despatch to be sent here regarding the probable arrival of the Kumeric, the hope being that the Japanese emigrants would come in, and, becoming discouraged, either return to the plantations or make trouble. The message had succeeded so far as to bring about a great deal of discomfort to the emigrants, but he urged them not to fulfill the other hope of the planters by going back to work. The matter of holding the vessel in quarantine so long was, he said, also a part of the plot. It was preposterous. Plague vessels came here and sailed in a few hours and the Kumeric could do the same. If she was held here the Consul should interfere. He was here to protect his people, but seemed to be asleep all the time.

The speaker then compared the activity of Ambassador Aoki in demanding redress for the San Francisco riots with the apathy of Consul Saito. "If the planters try to prevent you from leaving this place by their trickery, do you think for a moment that our gov-

ernment would do nothing?" he demanded. He added along the same line that the American government would not protect the planters. All Hawaii had been annexed for was to be fortified; it was not because the planters were any favorites with Washington.

The Japanese government did not object to the laborers going from here either. Japan had no political influence here, where seventy thousand Japanese were controlled by two thousand whites. Some Japanese, he regretted to say, were siding in with the whites against their own countrymen. Even Acting Governor Atkinson, a friend of all the Japanese, whom the white people called "Jack," was at work trying to drive out the Japanese by bringing in white laborers, giving them high wages while the Japanese got \$18 a month and had to live in pig pens. The Japanese would not stay and work for that wage. If the planters had any sense they would at least give their laborers a decent place to sleep in.

The speaker then gave a glowing description of Canada, a country that was welcoming immigrants. He explained the friendliness between that country and Japan and told his hearers that the Canadians would receive them with open arms and give them plenty of work at \$1.75 and \$2 a day. Here they were not appreciated, after they had done all the work in opening up twenty thousand acres of sugar land and making of Hawaii the third largest sugar country in the world. "There is no use in staying in a country like this. We had better all get together and leave for America."

Concluding he reminded his hearers that Prince Fushimi and a British man-of-war would be here at the sailing of the Kumeric to see that the Japanese were not interfered with.

He was followed as a speaker by Lieutenant Suetjro Ito, a young veteran of the war, who advised the men to hang together and let nothing persuade them to go back to work. He regretted that a Japanese meeting had to be held in a Chinese theater but this was only because the hotel keepers had not wanted them to meet and had had the Japanese theater barred to them.

Throughout the meeting was a most orderly one, although the sentiments of the speakers were loudly applauded. There were about a thousand present.

WAR SCARE WAS MANUFACTURED

Yellow Journals on Both Sides Were Busy but Were Ignored.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—There has been a great to do here within the last few days over fresh Japanese war talk. Happily, it was all thundering in the index, without any foundation except in the imaginations of a few hot heads. It originated in some "yarns" that Japanese newspaper correspondents put into circulation from Washington about a coalition between the Japanese of the Pacific coast and the progressive political party of Japan, which virtually amounted to a conspiracy to bring about the recall of Ambassador Aoki, to annul the Japanese exclusion provision in the immigration law, and to overthrow the present ministry at Tokio.

A delegation of Japanese were in Washington for several weeks, trying to lay the foundation for something of that kind, although just how they proposed to further their plans materially was not made plain. This delegation included K. Kawakami, of the staff of the Yoroze, a newspaper of Tokio and T. Takahashi and O. Nada, representatives of the Seattle and San Francisco Japanese societies respectively. They talked with Ambassador Aoki and with Assistant Secretary of State Bacon, while they tarried in Washington and agitated about righting the alleged wrongs of their fellow countrymen.

The new war scare proved to be the feature growing out of the visit of these Japanese. They succeeded in getting a lot of threatening talk into the newspapers, all of which was entirely ignored by the President and by Secretary Root. Neither of those officials said a word for publication about the new agitation, although it is known that they gave it considerable attention to ascertain what it really meant and what the men represented who were behind it. Numerous cablegrams have also been coming back from Tokio, showing that yellow newspapers there have been and are doing their utmost to stir up contention and to convince the populace that Japanese are cruelly treated in the United States.

The attitude of President Roosevelt and Secretary Root is very logical. They know that there is absolutely nothing to warrant a prospect of war between Japan and the United States and they will not dignify the reports of such a prospect by official notice but they feel some concern lest the yellow newspapers of both countries may continue agitating till there is friction and till the situation becomes sufficiently serious to give the administration some trouble. It is recalled that less than ten years ago the yellow newspapers of this country virtually precipitated the war with Spain.

There are yellow newspapers galore in the United States, but those of Japan are said to lead all the world. For a very long time there was a strict censorship of the Japanese press but as the case is stated here, that censorship was removed in recent times and many of the Japanese editors are enjoying their newspaper liberty by rushing into excessive and exaggerated statements. They do not represent the substantial thought of the empire but nevertheless command considerable influence with the masses. It is also understood here that there is much politics in the present agitation, as it proceeds largely from the minority party.

In that particular the Japanese are behaving no worse than the minority political party here, whether it be Democratic or Republican, often behaves. In our presidential campaign years all sorts of buncombe is indulged in for the purpose of catching votes. Only a few years ago a favorite political pastime was twisting the British lion's tail. That has passed out but other political foibles and appeals to popular prejudice are not wanting.

Ambassador Aoki probably has not been altogether happy in the conduct of his office here. He has been to the State Department occasionally in connection with the wrecking of the Japanese restaurants in San Francisco.

(Continued on Page Two.)

STRAUS ON THE JAPANESE LAW

Secretary Coming to study the Immigration Question.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, will be in San Francisco about July 18, and may visit Honolulu, but he says his visit has no more bearing on the Japanese question than on any other matter coming under his jurisdiction. He views the Japanese question calmly, and thinks that the regulations adopted under the President's proclamation are working well.

Said he: "There is nothing significant about the increase of Japanese immigration. That is controlled by the same influences that control general immigration, and doubtless the increase of Japanese immigration would have been equal in per cent. to the increase in general immigration but for the fact that Japanese laborers, skilled and unskilled, could not get from their Government passports to the United States. As far as I am able to judge, the Japanese Government is acting in the very best of faith. There has always been a certain amount of leakage over the borders; there is now probably less than ever before."

Secretary Straus says that he will have new regulations applicable under the new immigration law about to go into effect, ready for publication on July 1, on which date he expects to begin his journey through the country along the entire Canadian boundary and down the Pacific Coast through the Puget Sound country to San Francisco and perhaps to Honolulu. He will endeavor to come into direct touch with the men under his supervision. There are twelve bureaus comprising the Department of Commerce and Labor, and the Secretary wishes to see the actual workings of them all. He will have no bureaucracy under his administration if he can help it.

"I am trying to make this a practical, businesslike branch of the Government," he said today, "and I have already corrected many things which seemed to need attention."

The Secretary may look into certain lighthouse matters on the Coast. He will spend three or four days on Puget Sound before going to San Francisco. The Secretary is well disposed in general toward the Japanese and doubts that Aoki is to be recalled.

SAN DIEGO PLANS TO VISIT HAWAII

SAN DIEGO, June 19.—Members of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce are planning for an excursion from San Diego to Honolulu and other points, and the committee is meeting with such a degree of success that present indications are that no difficulty whatever will be found in securing the requisite number of persons to take the trip. A letter from Secretary H. P. Wood, formerly of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce and now of the Hawaiian Promotion Committee, states that considerable interest is being taken in the proposed visit by the business men of Honolulu. A steamer will be chartered, and the trip will be made in July or August.

STEAMSHIP FINES TO BE REMITTED

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—Deputy Collector of the Port William B. Hamilton has received from the Treasury Department a letter informing him that the fines imposed upon the Pacific Mail and Oceanic steamship companies for violating the stevedore passenger laws, have been ordered remitted. The petition asking that the boats be allowed to carry male steerage passengers in the stern of the vessels, has been granted. The law forbids this in order that the sexes might be kept separate, but the steamship companies showed that they could carry steerage passengers astern and still comply with that provision of the law.

The postal bank savings in Japan have reached the amount of 78,000,000 yen, the largest amount in the history of the country.

JAPANESE HAVE ANOTHER CAUSE FOR COMPLAINT

Employment Office Licenses Refused Them in San Francisco—A British Trust.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—At a meeting of the Police Commission yesterday the applications for licenses from Japanese employment offices were refused.

ALDRICH WILL BE JUDGE OF "MOTHER EDDY."

CONCORD, New Hampshire, June 29.—Federal Judge Aldrich has been appointed to conduct an investigation to determine whether Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, the leader of the Christian Scientists, is competent to manage her business affairs. This is in relation to a suit brought by her son against the trustees appointed by her, the allegation being that she is of unsound mind and that outside influence is working to the detriment of her natural heirs.

MAJORITY SUPPORT SUPPRESSION.

PARIS, June 29.—In a vote in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday the policy of the government respecting the putting down of the strike among the wine growers in the south of France was sustained by a majority of one hundred and twenty.

TERRORISTS AT WORK IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA

ODESSA, June 29.—The Medical Inspector of the Odessa harbor was assassinated yesterday.

SEBASTOPOL, June 29.—Twenty buildings were shattered through the effects of a bomb explosion here yesterday. The outrage was done by the terrorists for political effect. The thrower of the bomb escaped.

PRINCE MURDERED BY ROBBERS.

TIFLIS, Russia, June 29.—Prince Charvodeze was murdered yesterday by robbers.

BRITISH STEEL MEN'S MONSTER COMBINE

LONDON, June 29.—The steel manufacturers of Great Britain have formed a trust, the object of which is to combat American and German competitors. The trust is capitalized at one hundred and thirty millions.

DISASTER TO THE TENEMENTS.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The drivers of the ice wagons and the garbage wagons have gone out on strike.

AFTERNOON CABLE REPORT.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The steamship McDonna is burning off the harbor. SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—Chief of Police Jerry Dinan was arraigned this morning on charge of malfeasance of office, entered a plea of not guilty. MANILA, June 28.—The total registration for the first two days that the books have been open preliminary to the coming election this fall is less than 60,000.

CHICAGO, June 28.—A receiver has been appointed to take over the business and property of the Marquette Mutual Life Insurance Company, whose affairs are in a bad financial tangle.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 28.—The Yale eight-oar crew has been defeated by a length and a half by the Harvard freshmen eight; time, 11 minutes and 11 seconds. In turn Yale defeated Harvard by ten lengths in the varsity four-oar race; time, 12:31.

CONGRESSMAN DALZELL TO COME LATER

May 30th, 1907.
Hon. J. K. Katanianale, Honolulu, Hawaii.
My dear Colleague: I am very sorry that I shall not be able to go with the Congressional party that leaves for Honolulu within a few days. The reason is that I shall probably be compelled to make the trip next year, as my daughter will then be in the Philippines and Mrs. Dalzell and I are expecting to then pay her a visit. It would not be worth while for me to go this year and to make the same trip next year again. My anticipated visit is therefore as you will observe, not abandoned but only postponed. With thanks for your kind invitation and that of your people and regrets that I am not now able to accept, believe me,
Very truly yours,
JOHN DALZELL.

PLAN TO SEND SHIPS INTO PACIFIC WATERS

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Comprehensive plans for putting the United States navy in a state of preparedness for any emergency were today sent to Secretary of the Navy Metcalf for immediate dispatch to the President.

By special direction of the President, the general board of the navy, of which Admiral Dewey is the president, has been in session for several days discussing the needs of steps to insure the presence of the navy, in fighting condition, at the point where it could render the most effective service in case of an emergency, and the board has now formulated and handed to Secretary Metcalf a series of recommendations, which include the following:

That the entire battleship squadron of the navy be concentrated on the Pacific Coast.

That prompt measures be taken to improve to the highest possible point of efficiency the shipbuilding plants and drydocks on the Pacific Coast, even to the extent of taking these plants and docks under government control if that be found necessary.

Other recommendations of similar tenor are included in the plans submitted to Secretary Metcalf today.

The fact that the President has thought it necessary to seek counsel from the navy experts at this time is regarded here with the utmost significance.

cance and has stirred navy circles to an unusual degree of activity and interest.

The announcement was made today that on the 29th inst. the Secretary of the Navy will leave for California to make a special study of naval conditions on the Western coast, and that a joint naval and army game is shortly to be inaugurated on the Pacific slope for the purpose of ascertaining what success a foreign foe would have in passing fortifications and entering certain ports with landing expeditions.

Information here is to the effect that in Honolulu and Manila orders have been issued to put more energy into the work of fortifying the two harbors than has heretofore been shown.

Here is the full complement of ships which the Naval Board desires to have sent around the Horn: Connecticut, Maine, Missouri, Louisiana, Virginia, Georgia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Alabama, Illinois, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota and Vermont.

Four flag officers are assigned to these battleships—Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis and Rear Admiral William H. Emory. The vessels could be made ready to start on their journey to the Pacific in sixty days' time or less, should the President approve the recommendation, and as to that in naval circles there is current today a belief that the order for them to prepare for the trip will be issued by the President in a few days.